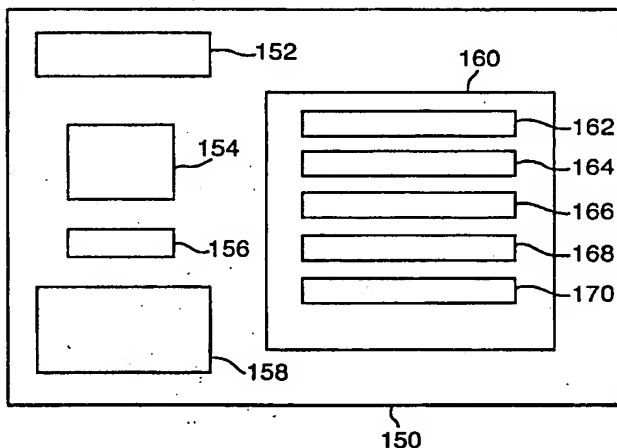




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : G06F 17/21	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/62195 (43) International Publication Date: 19 October 2000 (19.10.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB00/01174 (22) International Filing Date: 28 March 2000 (28.03.00) (30) Priority Data: 9907490.8 31 March 1999 (31.03.99) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): BRITISH TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY [GB/GB]; 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A 7AJ (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): FISHER, Patrick, William, Edward [GB/GB]; 27 Heol Ffynnon Wen, Pantmawr, Cardiff CF14 7TN (GB). (74) Agent: EVERSLED, Michael; BT Group Legal Services, Intellectual Property Dept., 8th floor, Holborn Centre, 120 Holborn, London EC1N 2TE (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>

(54) Title: COMPUTER SYSTEM**(57) Abstract**

An electronic catalogue is implemented on a server computer by a software component which functions as a catalogue system and an associated database. The catalogue contains details of a set of individual products. The database contains a set of tables, which contain data items relating to the products. A set of first, second and third order templates are also stored in the database. Each second order template is subordinate to an associated first order template and each third order template is subordinate to an associated second order template. The electronic catalogue can be accessed via the public Internet from a client computer.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

COMPUTER SYSTEM

This invention relates to a method of generating an information page in a computing system and also to a computing system arranged to generate such a
5 page.

In a presently known method of generating an information page in a computing system which has a database, a search is performed on the database to extract a set of data items which are then inserted into a fixed template to create an information page. This method has the disadvantage that it is difficult to
10 produce variations in the layout and format of the information pages which are created.

According to one aspect of this invention, there is provided a method of generating an information page in a computer system, said computing system including a database stored on said computer system, said database comprising a
15 set of templates and a set of data tables each of which contains a set of data items, said method comprising the steps of selecting a first order template, performing a search on said database using at least one input parameter to retrieve a set of data items, selecting at least one second order template, the or each second order template being subordinate to the first order template, and creating
20 an information page containing the data items retrieved in the search, the first order template defining the overall format of the information page, and the or each second order template defining the format of an associated part of the information page.

The method of this invention has the advantage that it provides flexibility
25 in the layout and format of the information pages which are created and an improvement in the visual impact of the individual pages.

Preferably, in said step of selecting at least one second order template, the or each second order template is selected by using control information contained in one of said tables.

30 The method may also include the step of selecting at least one third order template, the or each third order template being subordinate to an associated second order template, the or each third order template defining the format of a

portion of a part of the information page defined by its associated second order template.

Preferably, the parameters used to retrieve said set of data items are obtained from an input command entered by a user of said computer system and
5 control information contained in the said first order template.

Preferably, said data tables include a first table containing data items belonging to a first class of information, a second table containing data items belonging to a second class of information, and a third table linking data items in the first table with data items in the second table.

10 In one embodiment of the invention, said database contains data on a set of related products or services, and the information page contains a set of data items relating to one of said products or services.

According to a second aspect of this invention, there is provided a computer system for generating an information page, said computer system
15 including a database stored on said computer system, said database comprising a set of templates and a set of data tables each of which contains a set of data items, said computer system being arranged to perform the operations of

select a first order template, perform a search on said database using at least one input parameter to retrieve a set of data items, select at least one
20 second order template, the or each second order template being subordinate to the first order template, and create an information page containing the data items retrieved in the search, the first order template defining the overall format of the information page, and the or each second order template defining the format of an associated part of the information page.

25 This invention will now be described in more detail, by way of example, with reference to the drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram showing a server computer which stores an electronic catalogue in accordance with this invention, two client computers and network connections between these computers;

30 Figure 2 shows the hardware construction of a computer;

Figure 3 is a functional block diagram illustrating the components of the server computer which provide the electronic catalogue and the components of the client computers which are used to access the electronic catalogue;

Figure 4 is an entity diagram of tables stored in the electronic catalogue;

5 Figure 5 is a flow-chart illustrating the operation of the electronic catalogue when it has been accessed from a computer belonging to a buyer;

Figure 6 is a flow-chart illustrating how an information page is generated in the electronic catalogue; and

10 each of Figures 7 to 10 shows the construction of an information page produced by the electronic catalogue.

Referring now to Figure 1, there is shown the arrangement of a server computer 10, two client computers 12, 14 which can access the server computer 10 and the network arrangement which is used for connecting the computers 10, 12 and 14 together.

15 The server computer 10 stores an electronic catalogue which contains data on a set of products which are available for sale. In this example, the catalogue stores data on kitchenware products. The server computer 10 will also be referred to as a catalogue computer. This computer is owned by a provider of catalogue services. Although in this example the catalogue computer 10 stores
20 only a single catalogue, it is appreciated that it could also store a set of catalogues of products for sale by one or more vendors. It could also be used to store a catalogue containing a set of services, such as telecommunications services, which are available from a service provider.

The client computer 12 belongs to the vendor of the products listed in the
25 electronic catalogue and this computer will also be referred to as the vendor's computer. The vendor's computer 12 is used to load individual data items into the electronic catalogue and to edit these items.

The client computer 14 is illustrative of client computers belonging to members of the public who may wish to obtain data on the products listed in the
30 electronic catalogue. The computer 14 will also be referred to as the buyer's computer.

As will be explained in more detail below, when the catalogue computer 10 is accessed by the buyer's computer 14, it can generate information pages relating to the products listed in the catalogue. The data items for the products are stored in a database. In order to generate an information page, a search may be performed on the data items in the database. A main or first order template, one or more second order templates and possibly higher order templates are selected. The retrieved data items and the selected templates are then used to create the desired information page. Each second order template is subordinate to the main or first order template and defines the format of part of the information pages. Each third or higher order template is subordinate to a lower order template and defines a portion of the information page within the part defined by its associated higher order template.

The connections between the computers 10, 12 and 14 will now be described. The catalogue computer 10 may be connected through a Local Area Network (LAN) 11 and a router 13 to the public Internet 20. Similarly, the vendor's computer 12 may be connected through a LAN 22 and a router 24 to the public Internet. The buyer's computer 14 may be connected through the Public Switched Telecommunications Networks (PSTN) 26 to an access server 28 belonging to an Internet service provider. The access server 28 provides a connection to the Internet 20.

Each of the computers 10, 12 and 14 is of conventional construction and the hardware construction of one of these computers is shown in Figure 2. As shown in Figure 2, the hardware components include a Central Processing Unit (CPU) 30, a Visual Display Unit (VDU) 32, a keyboard 34, a mouse 36, input and output ports 38, and a store 40 formed from a combination of hard disk storage 42, floppy disk storage 44, Read-Only-Memory (ROM) 46 and Random Access Memory (RAM) 48. These components are connected to a central bus 50. The operating system and the programs which provide the desired functionality are stored in the store 40.

Each of the computers 10, 12 and 14 can transmit and receive data packets using the well known Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) together with the Internet Protocol (IP). Each of these computers can use the higher level

protocol known as HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) for transmitting and receiving information pages. Information pages which are transmitted using HTTP are stored or created using the well known HyperText Markup Language (HTML). As is well known, an HTML page usually contains one or more hyperlinks. In this example, when the user of one of the client computers 12, 14 clicks a mouse pointer on a hyperlink on an information page produced by the server computer 10 to request another information page, an associated URL is transmitted to the sever computer 10. The server computer 10 then either retrieves the requested page from fixed pages contained in its database or dynamically generates the requested information page from data items contained in its database.

Referring now to Figure 3, there are shown the components of the catalogue computer 10 which provide the electronic catalogue and also the components of the computers 12 and 14 which are used to access the catalogue.

The components of the computer 10 which provide the electronic catalogue comprise a catalogue system 50 and a database 52. The catalogue system 50 is implemented as a program stored on computer 10 and comprises a batch loader 52, a catalogue manager 54, a template manager 56, and a request broker 58. In this example, the database 15 is implemented as the well known ORACLE database. In the present example, both the catalogue system 50 and the database 52 are stored on the catalogue computer 10. By way of modification, the database 52 may be stored on a separate computer which is connected to the computer which stores the catalogue system 50 so as to form a computer system.

The vendor's computer 12 has a browser 60 for requesting information pages from the catalogue computer and also for editing data items and a data transfer component 62 for loading data items into the catalogue computer 10. The buyer's computer 14 includes a browser 64 for requesting information pages. The browsers 60, 64 and the data transfer component 62 are implemented as computer programs and each of the browsers is the well known NETSCAPE browser.

When the owner of the vendor's computer 12 is used to create an electronic catalogue, the data items for the catalogue are transmitted by the data

transfer components 62 on the vendor's computer 12 to the batch loader 53 on the catalogue computer 10. The batch loader 53 then loads the data items into the database 52.

Using the browser 16 on the vendor's computer 12, the user of this computer can access and edit the data items via the catalogue manager 54. The database 52 contains a set of default templates which are used, in the absence of other templates, for creating information pages from data items. However, in order to create a distinctive appearance for information pages, the user of the vendor's computer 12 can access the template manager 56 from the browser 60. By doing this, the user can then create its own templates.

When the user of the buyer's computer 14 wishes to retrieve an information page, the browser 64 accesses the request broker 58. If the requested information page is a fixed page, for example the front page of a catalogue, then the request broker 52 retrieves this page directly from the database 52 and transmits it back to the browser 64. If the requested information page is to be generated from data items stored in the database 52, then the request broker 58 passes the request to the template manager 56. As will be described in more detailed below, the template manager 56 then performs a search on the data items in the database 52 to retrieve those items which are needed for the requested page. The template manager 56 also selects the templates which will be used to create the requested page and retrieve these from the database 52. The selected templates and the retrieved data items are then used to create the requested information page in the template manager 56. This page is then passed to the request broker 58 which transmits it to the browser 64.

In the database 52, data items for the products which are for sale are stored in the form of a set of tables. Referring now to Figure 4, there is shown an entity diagram illustrating these tables and their relationship with each other.

Referring now to Figure 4, the catalogue has the following tables: CATALOGUE, CATEGORY, PRODUCT, CATEGORY-MEMBERSHIP, FEATURE, PRODUCT-FEATURE, PRODUCT IMAGE, STOCK UNIT, OFFER and STOCK UNIT ATTRIBUTES. The individual products are grouped into categories and data items on the individual categories are held in the table CATEGORY. By way of

modification, the categories may be divided into sub-categories. With this modification there is a table for the sub-categories and a further table to link the sub-categories to the categories. For each product, a set of data items is held in the table PRODUCT. The table CATEGORY-MEMBERSHIP links the data items on
5 the individual products with the categories. The table FEATURE contains a set of data items for each feature of the products and the table PRODUCT-FEATURE links the data items in the table FEATURE with the data items in the table PRODUCT.

For each product, the table PRODUCT IMAGE contains an identifier for the
10 image depicting that product. Also for each product, there are one or more purchase options and the table STOCK UNIT contains a set of data items for each purchase option. In the interests of simplicity, in this example, each product has only one purchase option. For each purchase option, the table OFFER contains details of the price and other sale information and the table STOCK UNIT
15 ATTRIBUTES contains a set of data items on the possible attributes of the purchase option, such as its colour.

The individual tables will now be described in more detail. Each table has a set of fields. Each table then has a set of individual records corresponding to the individual items, such as products or features, on which data is stored in the table.
20 Each record comprises a set of data items or data values which are stored in the database 52 against the appropriate fields. For each table which is illustrated below, the fields are shown together with two blank columns which represent the first two records of the table.

5

Table 1
CATALOGUE

FIELDS		
SHOP NUMBER		
SHOP NAME		
SHOP DESCRIPTION		

The table CATALOGUE is illustrated above as Table 1. In the present
10 example, there is only a single catalogue but, as mentioned above, the database
52 could contain a set of catalogues. The table CATALOGUE has the following
fields: SHOP NUMBER, SHOP NAME and SHOP DESCRIPTION. For each
catalogue, the field SHOP NUMBER gives an identifier for the catalogue, the field
SHOP NAME gives a description of the shop, such as "Smith's Cookware Shop"
15 and the field SHOP DESCRIPTION gives a description of the products listed in the
catalogue.

20

Table 2
CATEGORY

FIELDS		
CATEGORY NUMBER		
CATEGORY NAME		
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION		

The table CATEGORY is illustrated above as Table 2. In the table
CATEGORY, the fields are CATEGORY NUMBER, CATEGORY NAME and
CATEGORY DESCRIPTION. For each category, the field CATEGORY NUMBER

contains an identifier for that category, the field CATEGORY NAME contains the name of the category, for example, "Cutlery" and the field CATEGORY DESCRIPTION contains a description of the products in that category.

5

Table 3
PRODUCTS

FIELDS		
PRODUCT NUMBER		
PRODUCT NAME		
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION		
START DATE		
END DATE		

10

The table PRODUCT is illustrated above as Table 3. In the table PRODUCT, the fields are PRODUCT NUMBER, PRODUCT NAME, PRODUCT DESCRIPTION, START DATE and END DATE. For each product listed in the catalogue, the field PRODUCT NUMBER contains an identification code for the product, the field PRODUCT NAME contains the name of the product, for example "teaspoon", and the field PRODUCT DESCRIPTION contains a description of the product. The fields START DATE and END DATE give the starting dates and end dates on which the product is available.

20

Table 4
CATEGORY-MEMBERSHIP

FIELDS		
PRODUCT NUMBER		
CATEGORY NUMBER		

The table CATEGORY-MEMBERSHIP is illustrated above as Table 4. This table serves to link products with categories. The fields in this table are PRODUCT NUMBER and CATEGORY NUMBER. In each record, the fields PRODUCT NUMBER gives the identification code for a product in the catalogue and the field in
 5 CATEGORY NUMBER gives the identification number for a category to which the product belongs. By providing a table for linking the categories and products, it is to be appreciated that a particular product can belong to two or more categories.

10

Table 5
FEATURE

FIELDS		
FEATURE NUMBER		
FEATURE NAME		
FEATURE DESCRIPTION		

The table FEATURE is illustrated above as Table 5. The fields in this table are FEATURE NUMBER, FEATURE NAME and FEATURE DESCRIPTION. For each record in this table, the field FEATURE NUMBER contains an identification code for
 15 the feature in the catalogue, the field FEATURE NAME gives the name of the feature, for example "stainless steel", and the field FEATURE DESCRIPTION gives a description of the feature.

20

Table 6
PRODUCT-FEATURE

FIELDS		
PRODUCT NUMBER		
FEATURE NUMBER		
DISPLAY ORDER		

The table PRODUCT-FEATURE is illustrated above as Table 6. This table links the data items contained in the tables PRODUCT and FEATURE. The fields of the table PRODUCT-FEATURE are PRODUCT NUMBER, FEATURE NUMBER and

DISPLAY ORDER. For each record, the field PRODUCT NUMBER contains the identification code for a particular product or feature, the field FEATURE NUMBER contains the identification code for a particular feature and the field DISPLAY ORDER contains a sort key. As may be readily appreciated, for each product, there may be two or more features. The sort keys determine the order in which the features are displayed.

Table 7
PRODUCT IMAGE

FIELDS		
PRODUCT NUMBER		
PRODUCT IMAGE NUMBER		
PRODUCT IMAGE ID		

The table PRODUCT IMAGE is illustrated above as Table 7. The fields in this table are PRODUCT NUMBER, PRODUCT IMAGE NUMBER and PRODUCT IMAGE ID. In each record in this table, the field PRODUCT NUMBER contains the identification code for a particular product, the field PRODUCT IMAGE NUMBER contains an identification number for an image depicting that product and field PRODUCT IMAGE ID contains a full file identifier for the location at which the image is stored in the database.

Table 8
STOCK UNIT

FIELDS		
PRODUCT NUMBER		
SHOP PRODUCT CODE		
MANUFACTURERS PRODUCT CODE		
OFFER CODE		

The table STOCK UNIT is illustrated above as Table 8. The fields in this table are PRODUCT NUMBER, SHOP PRODUCT CODE, MANUFACTURERS

PRODUCT CODE and OFFER CODE. For each record, the field PRODUCT NUMBER contains the identification code for the product, the field SHOP PRODUCT CODE contains an identification for a purchase option for the product, the field MANUFACTURERS PRODUCT CODE contains the manufacturers identification
 5 code for the purchase option and the field OFFER CODE contains an identifier which links the record with a record in the table OFFER.

Table 9

OFFER

FIELDS		
SHOP PRODUCT CODE		
OFFER START DATE		
OFFER END DATE		
OFFER PRICE		
OFFER TEXT		
OFFER CODE		

10

The table OFFER is illustrated above as Table 9. The fields of the table OFFER are SHOP PRODUCT CODE, OFFER START DATE, OFFER END DATE, OFFER PRICE, OFFER TEXT and OFFER CODE. In each record, the field SHOP
 15 PRODUCT CODE gives the identification code for the associated purchase option and the fields OFFER START DATE and OFFER END DATE define the period during which the purchase option is on sale. The field OFFER PRICE gives the price for the purchase option and the field OFFER TEXT contains text to be displayed together with the price such as "offer ends this month". The field OFFER CODE contains an identifier which links the offer with a record in the table STOCK UNIT.

Table 10
STOCK UNIT ATTRIBUTES

FIELDS		
SHOP PRODUCT CODE		
STOCK ATTRIBUTE NAME		
STOCK ATTRIBUTE VALUE		

5.

The table STOCK UNIT ATTRIBUTES is illustrated above as Table 10. The fields in this table are SHOP PRODUCT CODE, STOCK ATTRIBUTE NAME and STOCK ATTRIBUTE VALUE. In each record, the field SHOP PRODUCT CODE contains the identification code for the associated purchase option, the field STOCK ATTRIBUTE NAME gives the name of a particular attribute, such as "colour" and the field STOCK ATTRIBUTE VALUE gives the value of the attribute, for example "blue".

Except for the linking tables, each table is associated with one or more templates. Each table contains control information specifying its associated templates. More specifically, each table may be associated with a first order template, one or more second order templates, one or more third order templates and higher order templates. Each of the templates can be a default template or a template created by the vendor.

Also, each record within a table can be associated with one or more templates. Where a record is associated with one or more templates, it contains control information specifying the associated templates. Templates associated with individual records are created by the vendor.

In this example, each template may be associated with only a single table.

There will now be described the operations which are performed when the user of computer 14 uses it to access the electronic catalogue stored on computer 10. The user will be referred to as the buyer.

Referring now to Figure 5, initially, in step 100, with the browser 64 activated, the user enters the URL for the front page of the catalogue. This URL is

transmitted to the request broker 58. The request broker 58 recognises this is a request for a fixed HTML information page and retrieves the requested page from the database 52. The request broker 58 then transmits the front page to the computer 14 where it is displayed.

5 Next, in a step 102, the buyer requests a list of categories of the products by clicking a mouse pointer on an appropriate hyperlink. The associated URL is transmitted to the request broker 58. The request broker 58 interprets this URL as a request for a dynamically generated information page and forwards the URL to the template manager 56. Using this URL, the template manager 56 selects and
10 retrieves the appropriate first order template. The URL received from the request broker 58 and control information in the retrieved first order template define two search parameters. The template manager 56 transmits these search parameters to the database 52. After performing the search, the database 52 returns the list of categories of products in the catalogue to the template manager 56. Also, the
15 database returns the identities of two second order templates. As will be explained, these identities have been extracted from control information contained in the tables which have been searched. These second order templates are retrieved. The template manager 56 then creates an information page containing the list of categories.

20 In creating this information page, the template manager 56 uses the first order template and the two second order templates which have been retrieved. The relationship of these templates is indicated in Figure 7 where the first order template is indicated by reference numeral 104 and the two second order templates are defined by reference numerals 106 and 108. The first order
25 template 104 defines the overall format of the page and thus specifies features such as the background colour and default values for font size and font type of any text appearing on the page. The template 104 also defines the parts of the page which are controlled by the second order templates 106 and 108. The template 106 covers the part of the page which is used to display the title of the
30 catalogue and defines the format which is to be used. This includes the background colour, and values for the font type and font size for the text. The template 106 is specified in the table CATALOGUE. The template 108 defines the

format for the part of the page which is used to show the list of categories. As well as defining features such as the background colour, font size and font type, the template 108 also defines the locations for the names of the individual categories. Each category name is displayed in the form of a hyperlink. One of the category names is indicated by reference numeral 110. The template 108 is specified in the table CATEGORY.

After the information page containing the list of categories has been created by the template manager 56, it is transmitted to the request broker 58 which, in turn, transmits it to the computer 14 where it is displayed in step 112.

10 Next, in a step 114, the buyer selects a particular category by clicking the mouse pointer on the appropriate hyperlink. The associated URL is transmitted to the request broker 58 which recognises it is a request for a dynamically generated page. The template manager 56 uses the URL obtained from the request broker 58 together with control information in the template 104 as parameters for instructing
15 a search in the database 52. After the search has been performed, the database 52 returns a list of products for the selected category to the template manager 56. The database also returns the identity of a third second order template. This template is specified in the table PRODUCT. This template is retrieved. The template manager 56 then uses the list of products to create an information page
20 showing this list.

The construction of this information page is shown in Figure 8. This page is identical to the page shown in Figure 7 except that it contains an area for the list of products. The template 104 defines the location of this area and the third second order template mentioned above defines the format of this area. In Figure
25 8, the second order template used for defining the format of this area is indicated by reference numeral 116. As well as defining the background colour, and the font size and font type used for text, the template 116 also defines the location for the name of each product. Each product is displayed as a hyperlink and one of this hyperlinks is indicated by reference numeral 118.

30 The created information page is then transmitted to the request broker 58, which in turn transmits it to the computer 14 where it is displayed in a step 120.

Next, in a step 122, the buyer selects a particular product by clicking the mouse pointer on the appropriate hyperlink. The associated URL is then transmitted to the request broker 58. The request broker 58 transmits this request to the template manager 56, which performs a search to retrieve data on
5 the selected product and create an information page. This information page is transmitted to the request broker 58, which then transmits it to the computer 14 where it is displayed in a step 124.

The steps which are performed by the template manager 52 in generating this information page will now be described with reference to Figure 6.

10 In a step 130, the template manager 56 selects a first order template and retrieves this template from the database 52.

In a step 134, the template manager 56 uses the URL obtained from the request broker 58 and control information contained in the first order template retrieved in step 130 to define search parameters. In the step 136, it uses the
15 search parameters to instruct the database 52 to perform a search. The database 52 then returns data items relating to the selected product to the template manager 56. The database also returns the identities of five second order templates and five third order templates. These identities have been extracted from control information contained in the tables which have been searched. These
20 templates are retrieved.

In a step 138, the template manager 56 uses the retrieved data items together with the retrieved templates to construct the information page which shows the details of the selected products.

Referring now to Figure 9, there are shown the relative locations of the
25 templates. In Figure 9, the main template is indicated by reference numeral 150, the five second order templates are indicated by reference numerals 152, 154, 156, 158 and 160 and the third order templates are indicated by reference numerals 162, 164, 166, 168 and 170.

The first order template 150 defines the overall format of the information
30 page as well as the locations of the parts of the page whose format is defined by the templates 152, 154, 156, 158 and 160. Each of the second order templates 152, 154, 156, 158 and 160 is subordinate to the first order template 150.

The second order template 160 also defines the location of the portions of the page whose format is defined by the third order templates 162, 164, 166, 168 and 170. Thus, each of these third order templates is subordinate to the second order template 160.

5 In the created information page, the template 152 covers the part of the page where the title of the product is displayed, the template 154 covers the part of the page where an image of the product is displayed, the template 156 covers the part of the page where an attribute, such as a colour, of the product is displayed and the template 158 covers the part of the page where the price and
10 any related text is displayed. The templates 152, 154, 156 and 158 are specified, respectively, by the tables PRODUCT, PRODUCT IMAGE, STOCK UNIT ATTRIBUTES and OFFER.

The template 160 defines the part of the page where the features of the product are displayed. In this example, five features are displayed. The templates
15 162, 164, 166, 168 and 170 define the format of the part of the page where a respective one of these features is displayed. These templates are specified in the table FEATURE. Some or all of the templates 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168 and 170 may be specified by individual records within their respective tables.

20 By using second and third order templates for defining the format of individual parts of the page, it is to be appreciated that the page can have a distinctive and individual appearance. For example, each of the features can be displayed in a different manner, for example in a different colour.

When the buyer has browsed through various products which are available
25 in the catalogue, the buyer may then select one or more of these products for purchase. The electronic catalogue provides a buyer with an electronic order form for this purpose.

Figure 9 shows how an information page may be created by using a first order template and then second order templates within the first order template and
30 third order template within one of the second order templates. This concept of using one or more higher order templates to define the format of a portion of the area covered by a lower order template can be taken further than shown in Figure

9. Thus, fourth and higher order templates could be used to create an information page.

Referring now to Figure 10, there is shown the relationship of the templates used in an alternative construction for an information page which shows
5 a set of products in a selected category. The construction illustrated in Figure 10 is thus an alternative to the construction shown in Figure 8. For simplicity, Figure 10 shows only two products, but it is to be appreciated that the construction illustrated in Figure 10 could be used for a larger number of products.

In the construction shown in Figure 10, there is a main or first order
10 template 200, and two second order templates 202 and 204, each of which is used for displaying a respective one of the two products. Each of the second order templates 202, 204 contains a third order template 206. The template 200 is selected by the template manager 56 when the user selects a particular product and control information in this template together with the URL associated with the
15 selected product are used in determining the search parameters. This template also specifies the locations of the templates 202 and 204. Each of the templates 202 and 204 is specified by the record in the table PRODUCT for the respective product. Thus, each product is displayed with an individual template. Each of the templates 202 and 204 specifies the location of the templates 206 within itself.
20 The template 206 is specified by the table PRODUCT IMAGE.

When the information is displayed, the name of the category is displayed as indicated by line 210 and a description of the category is displayed as indicated by the lines 212. The format for the text at lines 210 and 212 is specified by the template 200.

25 For each product, the name of the product, the main feature of the product and the price of the product are displayed, respectively, as indicated by lines 214, 216 and 218. The format for the text at lines 214, 216 and 218 is specified by the respective one of templates 202 and 204.

Within each of the templates 202 and 204, the template 206 defines the
30 format of the part of the page where the image of the respective product is displayed. Although this invention has been described with reference to creating information pages from data items stored on the database of an electronic

catalogue, it is to be appreciated that the invention can be used generally to create information pages from data items stored in a database.

CLAIMS

1. A method of generating an information page in a computer system, said computing system including a database stored in said computer system, said
5 database comprising a set of templates and a set of data tables each of which contains a set of data items, said method comprising the steps of:
 - selecting a first order template;
 - performing a search on said database using at least one input parameter to retrieve a set of data items;
 - 10 selecting at least one second order template, the or each second order template being subordinate to the first order template; and
 - creating an information page containing the data items retrieved in the search;
 - the first order template defining the overall format of the information
15 page, and the or each second order template defining the format of an associated part of the information page.
2. A method of generating an information page as claimed in Claim 1, in
20 which, in said step of selecting at least one second order template, the or each second order template is selected by using control information contained in one of said tables.
- 25 3. A method of generating an information page as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, including the additional step of:
 - selecting at least one third order template, the or each third order template being subordinate to an associated second order template;
 - the or each third order template defining the format of a portion of a part
30 of the information page defined by its associated second order template.

4. A method of generating an information page as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which the parameters used to retrieve said set of data items are obtained from an input command entered by a user and control information contained in said first order template.

5

5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which said data tables include a first table containing data items belonging to a first class of information, a second table containing data items belonging to a second class of information, and a table linking the data items in the first table with the data items in the second table.

10

6. A method of generating an information page as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which said database contains data on a set of related products or services, and the information page contains a set of data items relating to one of said categories.

15

7. A method of generating an information page as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, in which said database contains data on a set of related products or services, and the information page contains a set of data items relating to one of said products or services.

20

8. A computer system for generating an information page, said computer system including a database stored on said computing system, said database comprising a set of templates and a set of data tables each of which contains a set of data items, said computer system being arranged to perform the operations of:

25

select a first order template;

perform a search on said database using at least one input parameter to retrieve a set of data items;

30

select at least one second order template, the or each second order template being subordinate to the first order template; and

create an information page containing the data items retrieved in the search;

- 5 the first order template defining the overall format of the information page, and the or each second order template defining the format of an associated part of the information page.

1/8

Fig.1.

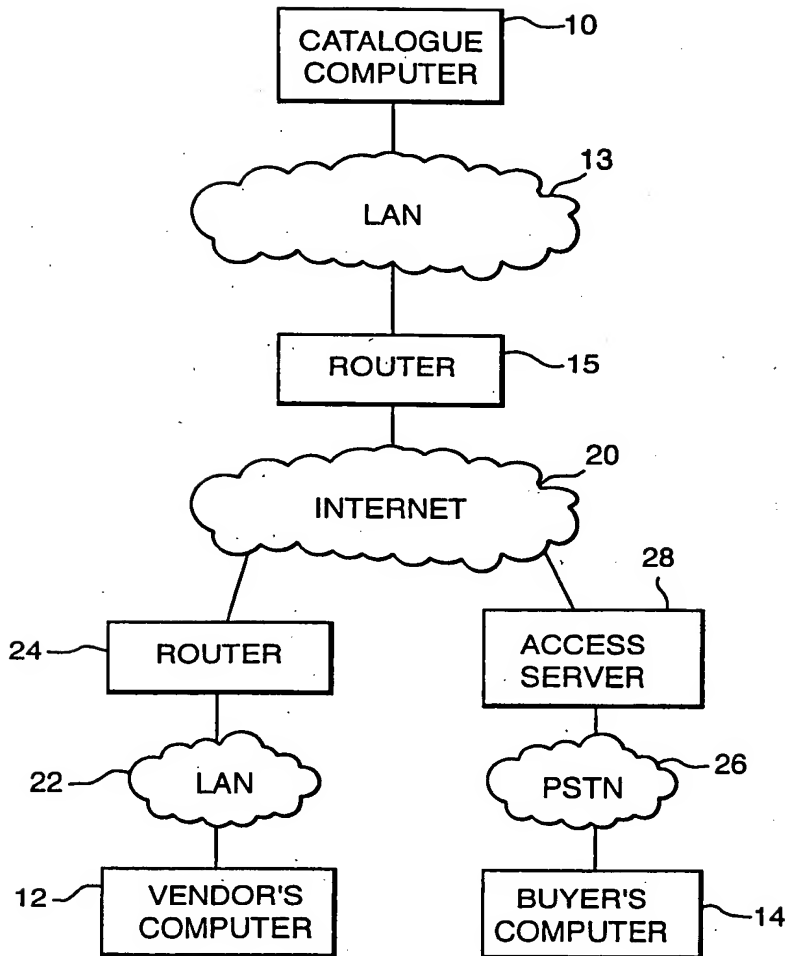
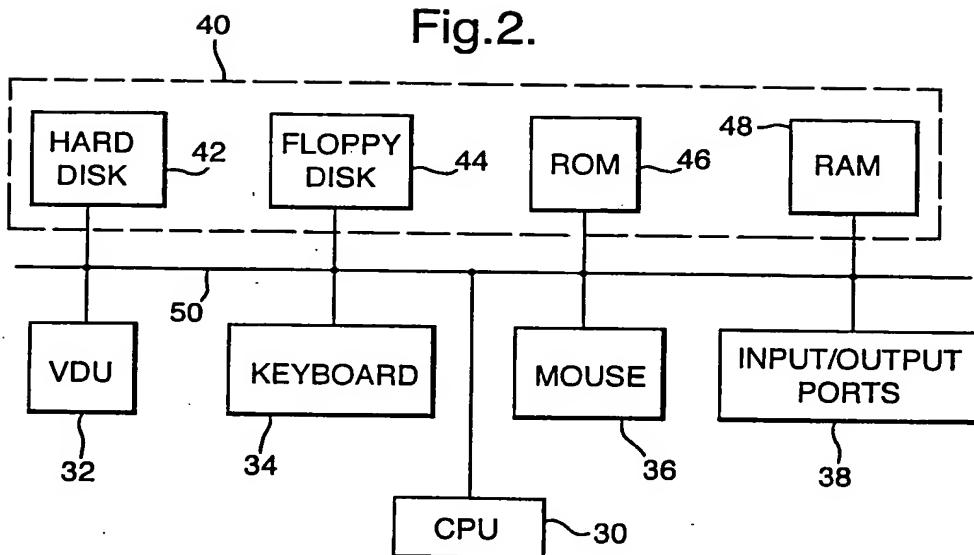
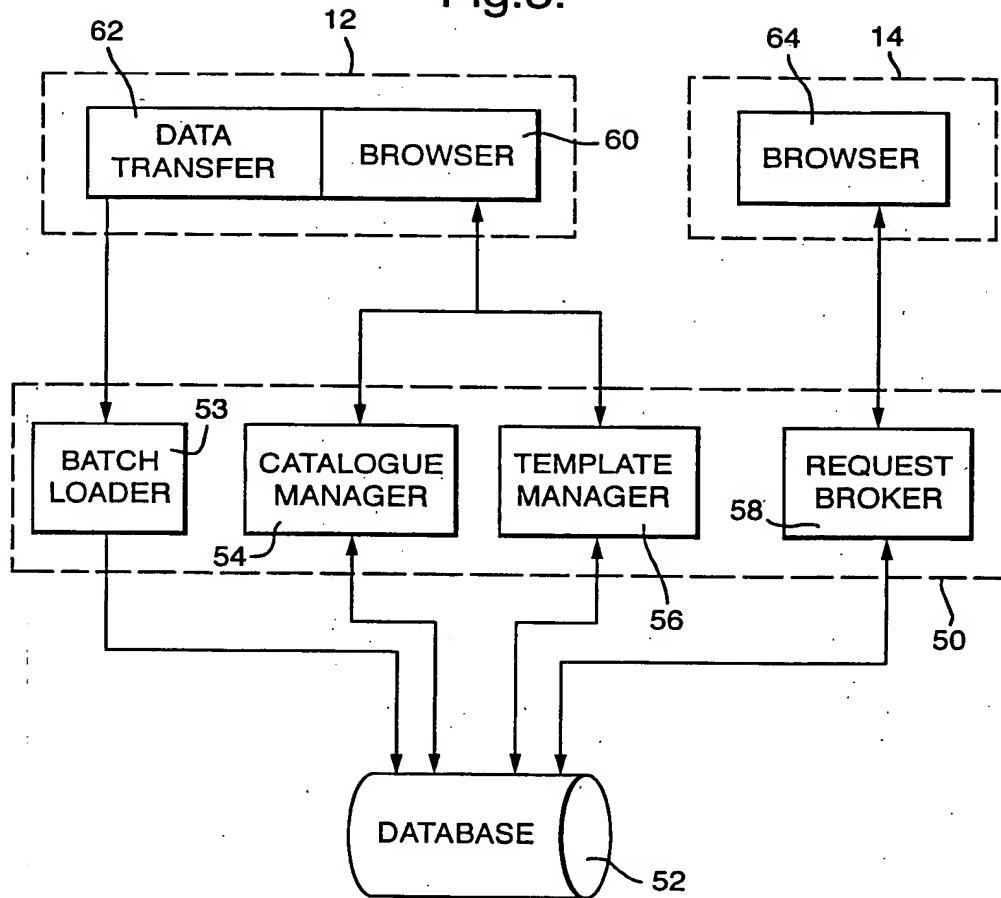


Fig.2.



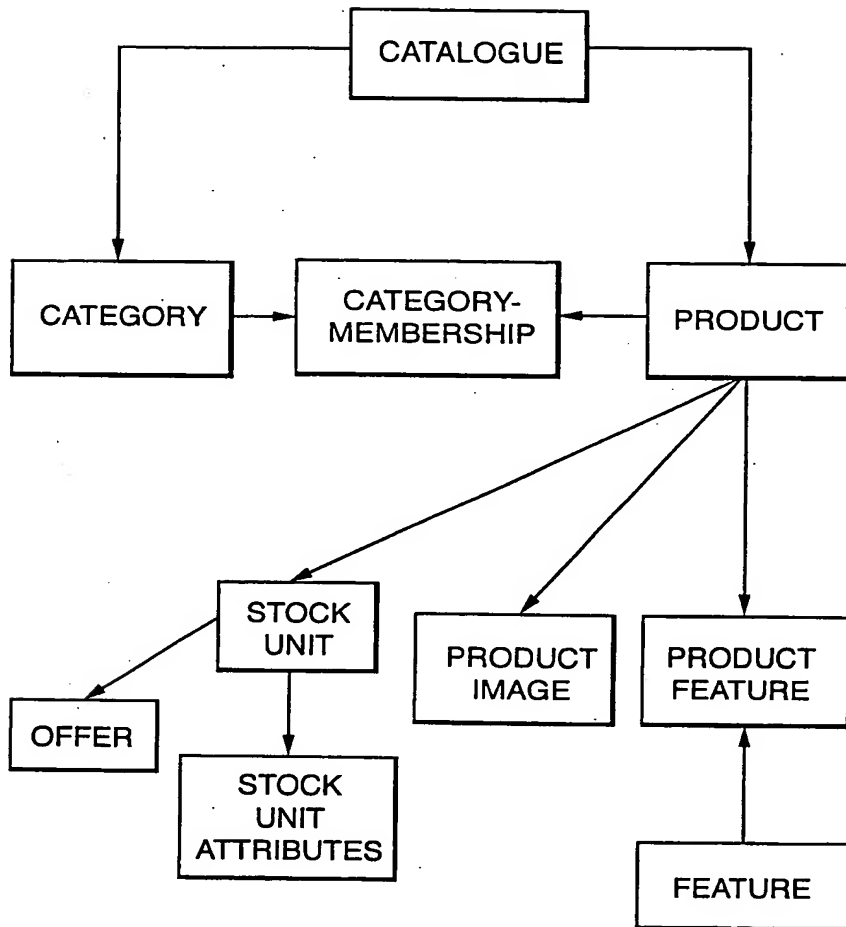
3/8

Fig.3.



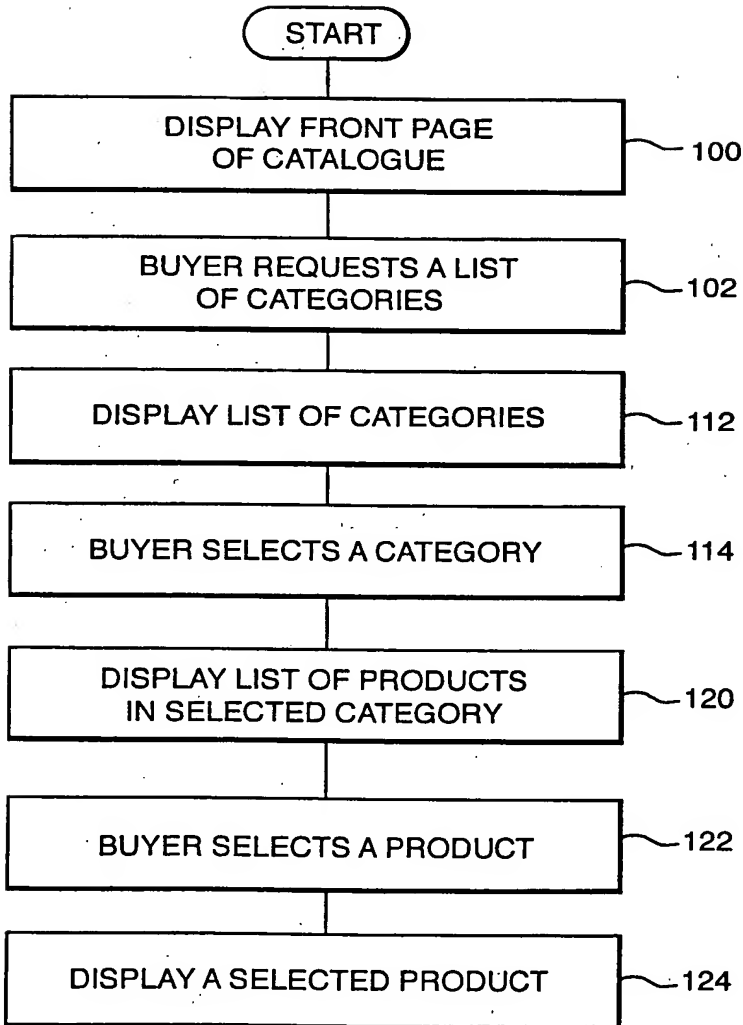
4/8

Fig.4.



5/8

Fig.5.



6/8

Fig.6.

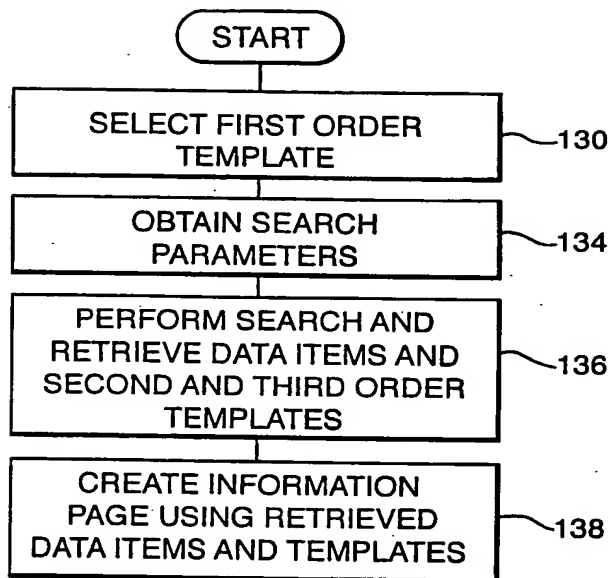
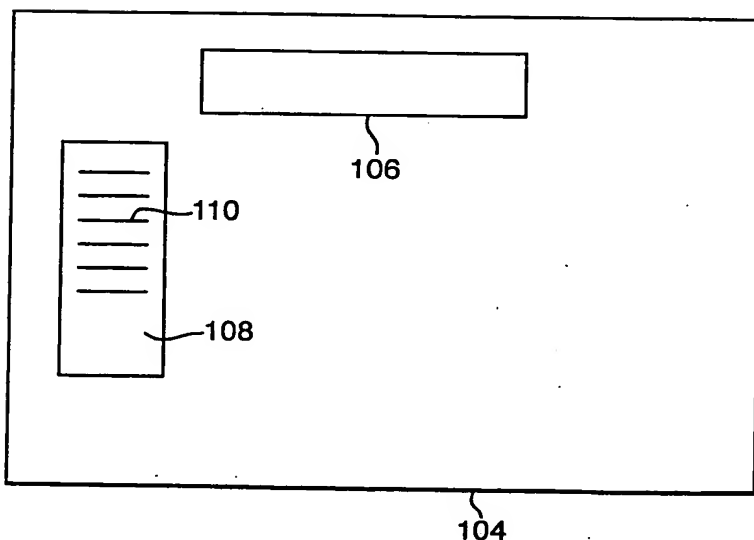


Fig.7.



7/8

Fig.8.

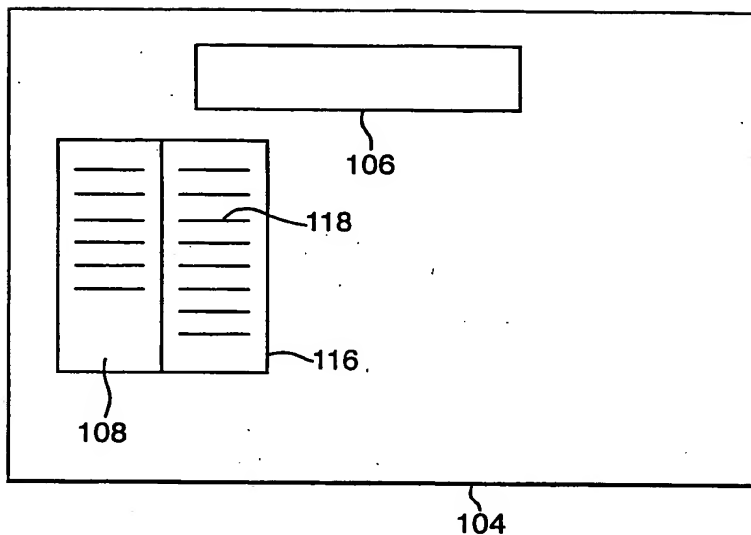


Fig.9.

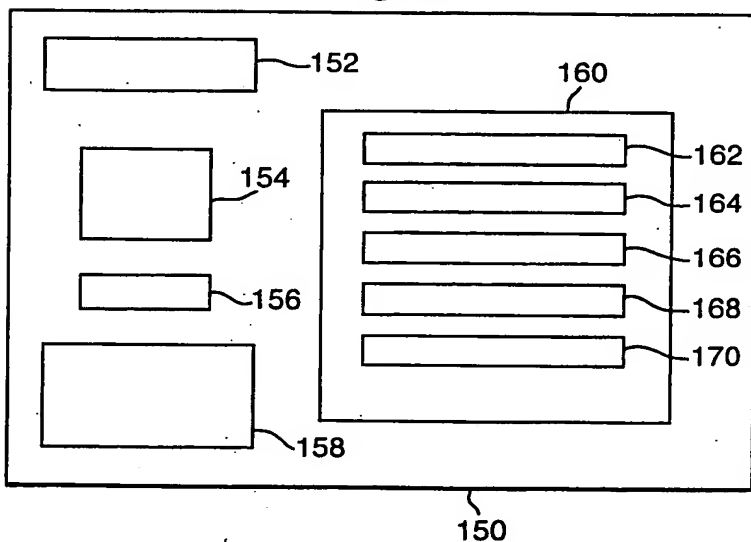
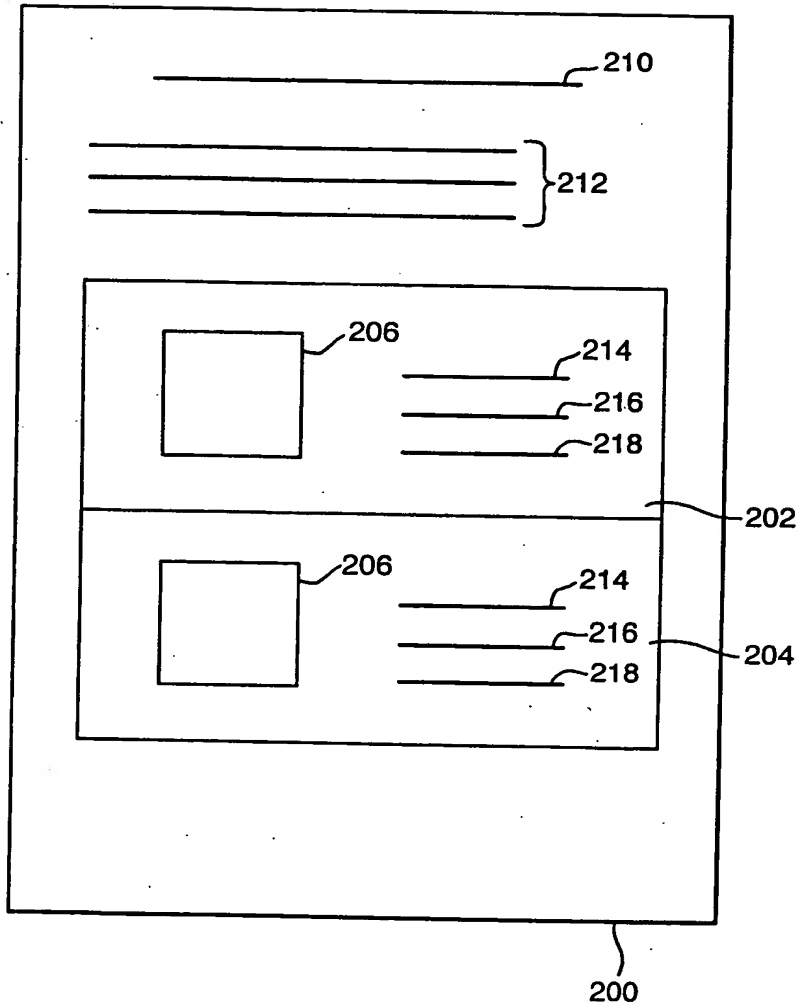


Fig.10.



(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
19 October 2000 (19.10.2000)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 00/62195 A3

(51) International Patent Classification⁷: **G06F 17/21**,
17/30, 17/60

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/GB00/01174**

(22) International Filing Date: **28 March 2000 (28.03.2000)**

(25) Filing Language: **English**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

(30) Priority Data:
9907490.8 31 March 1999 (31.03.1999) **GB**

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **BRITISH
TELECOMMUNICATIONS PUBLIC LIMITED
COMPANY** [GB/GB]; 81 Newgate Street, London EC1A
7AJ (GB).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **FISHER, Patrick,
William, Edward** [GB/GB]; 27 Heol Ffynnon Wen,
Pantmawr, Cardiff CF14 7TN (GB).

(74) Agent: **EVERSHED, Michael**; BT Group Legal Services,
Intellectual Property Dept., 8th floor, Holborn Centre, 120
Holborn, London EC1N 2TE (GB).

(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU,
AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE,
DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS,
LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT,
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.

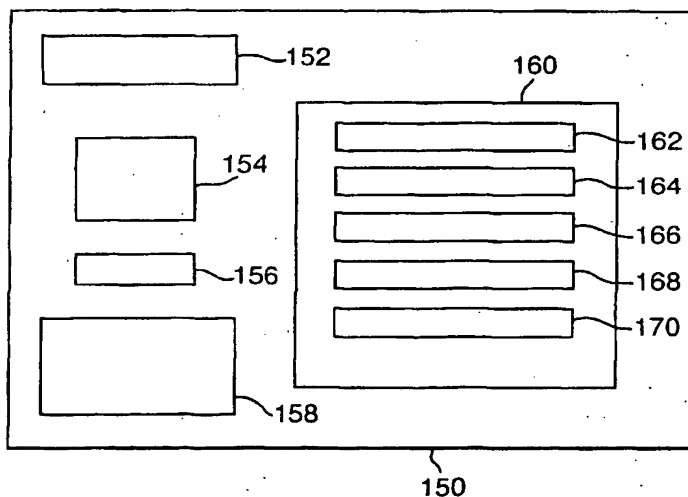
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM,
KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent
(AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent
(AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,
MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM,
GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: **COMPUTER SYSTEM**



(57) Abstract: An electronic catalogue is implemented on a server computer by a software component which functions as a catalogue system and an associated database. The catalogue contains details of a set of individual products. The database contains a set of tables, which contain data items relating to the products. A set of first, second and third order templates are also stored in the database. Each second order template is subordinate to an associated first order template and each third order template is subordinate to an associated second order template. The electronic catalogue can be accessed via the public Internet from a client computer.

WO 00/62195 A3



(88) Date of publication of the international search report:
2 May 2002

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/01174

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 G06F17/21 G06F17/30 G06F17/60

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, EPO-Internal, PAJ, INSPEC, IBM-TDB

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 890 175 A (VAN LYDEGRAF ERIC ET AL) 30 March 1999 (1999-03-30) abstract; figures 1,2 column 1, line 55 -column 2, line 47 column 3, line 16 -column 4, line 67	1-8
X	WO 98 14896 A (STERLING SOFTWARE INC) 9 April 1998 (1998-04-09) abstract page 4, line 16 -page 5, line 12 page 5, line 24 - line 30	1,8
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 04, 30 April 1999 (1999-04-30) & JP 11 015723 A (NEC CORP), 22 January 1999 (1999-01-22) abstract	1,8
-/--		

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

Z document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 November 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

05/12/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl.
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Suendermann, R

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/01174

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CHAHUNEAU F ET AL: "SGML Template Driven Database Extraction: A New Approach to Report Generation" INTERNET, 'Online! 21 July 1998 (1998-07-21), pages 1-7, XP002124848 Retrieved from the Internet: <URL:http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/chahu neauSGML96.html> 'retrieved on 1999-12-06! page 3 -page 4 ---	1,8
A	EP 0 858 041 A (DONNELLEY & SONS CO) 12 August 1998 (1998-08-12) abstract ---	1,2,8
A	KRISTENSEN A: "Template resolution in XML/HTML" COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS,NL,NORTH HOLLAND PUBLISHING. AMSTERDAM, vol. 30, no. 1-7, page 239-249 XP004121423 ISSN: 0169-7552 page 239 -page 241 -----	1,8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 00/01174

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5890175	A	30-03-1999	NONE	
WO 9814896	A	09-04-1998	AU 4662197 A WO 9814896 A1	24-04-1998 09-04-1998
JP 11015723	A	22-01-1999	US 6192363 B1	20-02-2001
EP 0858041	A	12-08-1998	EP 0858041 A2	12-08-1998

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)